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of his uncompromising adhesion to the doctrine of free will he has been called the last of the Classical School. He followed Carrara and the Neapolitan School (including Nicolini, Roberti, Zuppetta and Pesina) in opposition to the Positive School. Perhaps I should not use the term opposition; for while knowing that there was such a group as the Positive School, he seems to have quite ignored and repudiated it.

University of Minnesota.

AUTHOR J. TODD.

LA CREATION EN RUSSIE D'UNE COMMISSION EXTRAORDINAIRE D'INSTRUCTION CRIMINELLE POUR L'INVESTIGATION DES INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS ET COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE COMMISES PAR LES ARMEES AUSTRO-ALLEMANDES. (THE CREATION IN RUSSIA OF AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF INFRACTIONS OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR COMMITTED BY THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES.) *Revue pénitentiaire et de Droit pénal*. April and May, 1915.

The project of creating such a commission was presented to the Council of Ministers March 17, 1915, and was accepted by this Council for imperial ratification. Notice of the creation of this commission was given in the *Revue pénitentiaire et de Droit pénal* for April and May, 1915. The items in the project were:

I. The commissioner is to investigate violations of the law and customs of war. The members of this commission to be named by the Emperor, included a senator of the criminal court of cassation, a member of the court of appeals, an examining magistrate devoted to affairs of special importance, two superior officials of military justice, the one to be a professor from the Academy of Military Law, and the other the official of the diplomatic chancellery of the state, having special knowledge of international law.

II. The commission is to receive the necessary number of secretaries and employees appointed by the chairman in consultation with the ministers of war, of foreign affairs, and of justice.

III. The commission is to have the right to proceed either as a whole or through its individual members by all the methods proper to a judge of the criminal court.

IV. Each official and organization who had knowledge of the violation of the laws and customs of war by the Austro-German armies is put under obligation to immediately inform the commission. The commission is not given the authority to prosecute persons, but has one object, namely, to ascertain in an irrefutable way the abuses committed. After the person who committed them is brought before the penal law he will incur the legal penalty, however.

University of Wisconsin.

J. L. GILLIN.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PROBATION UNDER CHAPTER 34 OF THE RESOLVES OF 1915, RELATIVE TO THE JUVENILE LAW. Senate No. 330. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pp. 43.

The Massachusetts commission on probation was directed to inquire into the administration of the juvenile law, to investigate the

effect of said law and the necessity for any further amendment thereof, having special reference to the co-operation of parents.

The report is very brief, but is clear and concise and evidently based on a thorough investigation of the administration of the juvenile law throughout the state. Hence its recommendations are worthy of careful consideration by those interested in the administration of juvenile laws in all the states.

The main conclusion and recommendations are:

(1) That the delinquent children act is a wise statute and that it is not widely called into question within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(2) That criticism of the general operation of the act may be traced either to a *mistaken* notion that the law by its discrimination tends to shelter youthful offenders against correction, or to the imperfect administration of the law as it stands.

(3) That where the law has been efficiently administered there has been in a definite and measurable way a reduction of juvenile delinquency as a condition in the community.

(4) That ultimately there should be throughout the state a distinct juvenile judiciary.

(5) That the delinquent children act be amended so that the juvenile courts would have jurisdiction over parents who were responsible for their children's delinquency. The proposed amendment is made a part of the report. The commission on this point recommends that this jurisdiction should be only over parents and not over other adults who may contribute to juvenile delinquency. In Chicago we have had both kinds of law administered, not by the juvenile court, but by the municipal court. Our observation has lead us to the conclusion that the Massachusetts Commission is absolutely wrong and that the court which has jurisdiction over juveniles should also have jurisdiction over all adults responsible for juvenile delinquency, i. e., in Chicago the juvenile court should have concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal court in administering the contributing to delinquency act.

(6) That when a case is appealed to a higher court the trial "shall not be in conjunction with the other business of that court but shall be held in a session set apart and devoted for the time being exclusively to the trial of juvenile cases."

(7) That in juvenile courts the court shall have the power to exclude the general public from the room.

(8) That an ample number of efficient probation officers be employed.

(9) That "in due time there will be legislation which will make imperative the sifting out of the mentally defective from the normal and hopeful cases among the delinquents."

Chicago.

JOEL D. HUNTER.

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION OF TORONTO, 1915.

One of the best vice reports that has been written is that of the Social Service Commission of Toronto. The Commission was created